Historical Genocides and War crimes by United States

An American cartoon published in Judge, February 6, 1897: Columbia (representing the American people) reaches out to the oppressed Cuba (the caption under the chained child reads "Spain's 16th century methods") while Uncle Sam (representing the U.S. government) sits blindfolded, refusing to see the atrocities or use his guns to intervene (cartoon by Grant E. Hamilton).

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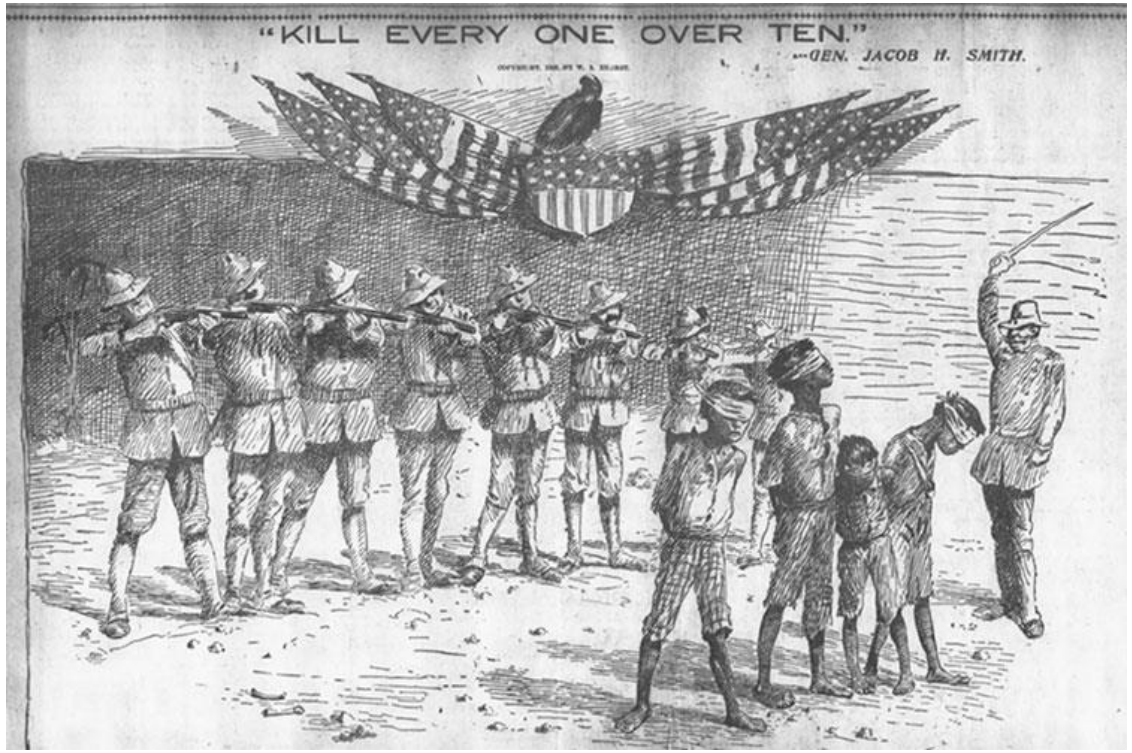
Philippine–American War

The Philippine–American War, known alternatively as the Philippine Insurrection, Filipino–American War, or Tagalog Insurgency, emerged following the conclusion of the Spanish–American War in December 1898 when the United States annexed the Philippine Islands under the Treaty of Paris. Philippine nationalists constituted the First Philippine Republic in January 1899, seven months after signing the Philippine Declaration of Independence. The United States did not recognize either event as legitimate, and tensions escalated until fighting commenced on February 4, 1899, in the Battle of Manila.

Casualties and losses

200,000–250,000 died, most because of famine and disease
About 10,000 killed (Emilio Aguinaldo estimate),
16,000–20,000 killed (American estimate)
4,200 killed, (US soldiers)



At the beginning of the 19th century, the Philippine-American War was billed as a "friendly colonialism," said UC Riverside professor Dylan Rodríguez. This image depicting the Battle of Balangiga, in which thousands of Filipinx civilians were killed by American troops, shows a different narrative. (Public domain image via Wikimedia Commons)

Kill every one over Ten!
US Genocide and War Crimes

"They exterminated entire villages, including elderly people, children and everybody in between. These were war crimes, and the U.S. military was unapologetic and proud of its actions,"

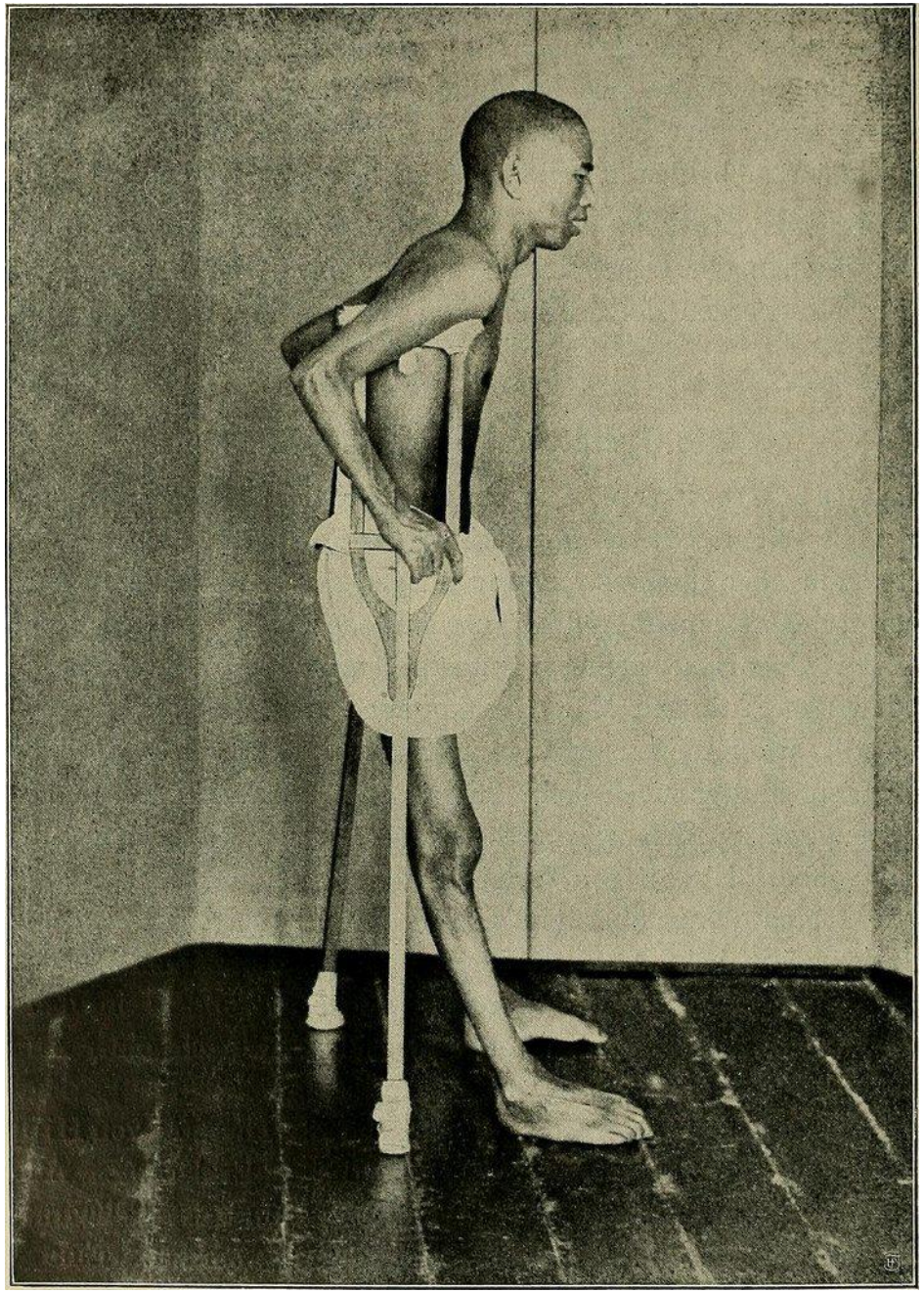
These were war crimes, and U.S. military and state officials from Congress to the White House were unapologetic and proud that they did these things. Civilians were given identification papers and forced into concentration camps (called reconcentrados) which were surrounded by free-fire zones. Civilians interred in the camps fell ill with a multitude of diseases, including cholera, beriberi, smallpox, and bubonic plague. Many men were rounded up for questioning, tortured, and summarily executed. Methods of torture such as waterboarding were frequently employed during interrogation, and entire villages were burned or otherwise destroyed. Between January and April 1902, 8,350 people died in the camps out of a population of 298,000. Some camps experienced mortality rates as high as 20 percent.

Most recent accounts by independent historians put the death toll at 1.5 million.

There are varying accounts on how many Filipinos were killed by the American forces and they range from 250,000 to 500,000 including women and children. A report by the New York Times in 1901 counted the dead at 600,000 people in Luzon alone. But 1901 was only the start of the so-called “pacification campaign” that lasted until 1913, when American forces pursued a scorched-earth policy in their campaigns in the islands of Luzon, Samar, Panay, as well as in Mindanao where hundreds of thousands of civilians became victims of revengeful genocide or died due to famine, disease and starvation in reconcentration zones. In the province of Albay alone, 300,000 people were “confined” inside garrisons; there were reports of wanton mass slaughters in Mindanao as well as astonishing death rates in what would be known later as Bilibid Prison.1 An anonymous U.S. congressman during the period said: “They never rebel in Luzon anymore because there isn’t anybody left to rebel.”

Most recent accounts by independent historians put the death toll at 1.5 million.
(Rummel)
The problem, then, is to estimate a reasonable overall democide, given the range of total deaths already determined above. Based on several works on the war1 and taking account of General Bell's claim that on Luzon alone one-sixth of the population was killed, or about 600,000 Filipinos,2 I assume that 10 to 50 percent of Filipino deaths were due to American democide, with 25 percent as the most prudent guess. Calculating these percentages in the table (line 89), I get a democide range of 25,000 to 487,000 (showing the huge uncertainty involved), with a central estimate of 128,000 murdered

Philippine–American War



A man from Batangas riddled with beriberi contracted in a U.S. Army concentration camp, circa 1902

The aftermath of the First Battle of Bud Dajo, in which over 800 Moros were killed, including women and children

900 000 died and civilians and soldiers in American detention camps in Europe

American democide during the World War II. After an intensive study of American documents and interviews with survivors and perpetrators, the Canadian writer and former publisher James Bacque concluded that just before and after the end of the war German POWs and civilians in American detention camps in Europe died from hunger, exposure, and disease causing conditions as bad as the worse of gulag, and for which General Eisenhower was directly responsible. Bacque's figures are stunning: "undoubtedly . . . over 800,000, almost certainly over 900,000, and quite likely over a million died.

During World War II the United States likely murdered from 246,000 to 978,000 non-Americans, most likely 378,000.

(From the pre-publisher edited manuscript of Chapter 13 in R.J. Rummel, Statistics of Democide, 1997. For full reference to Statistics of Democide, the list of its contents, figures, and tables, and the text of its preface,)

(STATISTICS OF DEMOCIDE: Genocide and Mass Murder Since 1900 By R.J. Rummel Charlottesville, Virginia: Center for National Security Law, School of Law, University of Virginia, 1997; and Transaction Publishers, Rutgers University

We owe respect to the living; to the dead we owe only truth
Voltaire

German historian Miriam Gebhardt suggests a number as high as 190,000 rapes by American soldiers out of an estimated total of 860,000 by all allied soldiers. She made this estimate based on the "assumption that 5 percent of the 'war children'" were "the product of rape".

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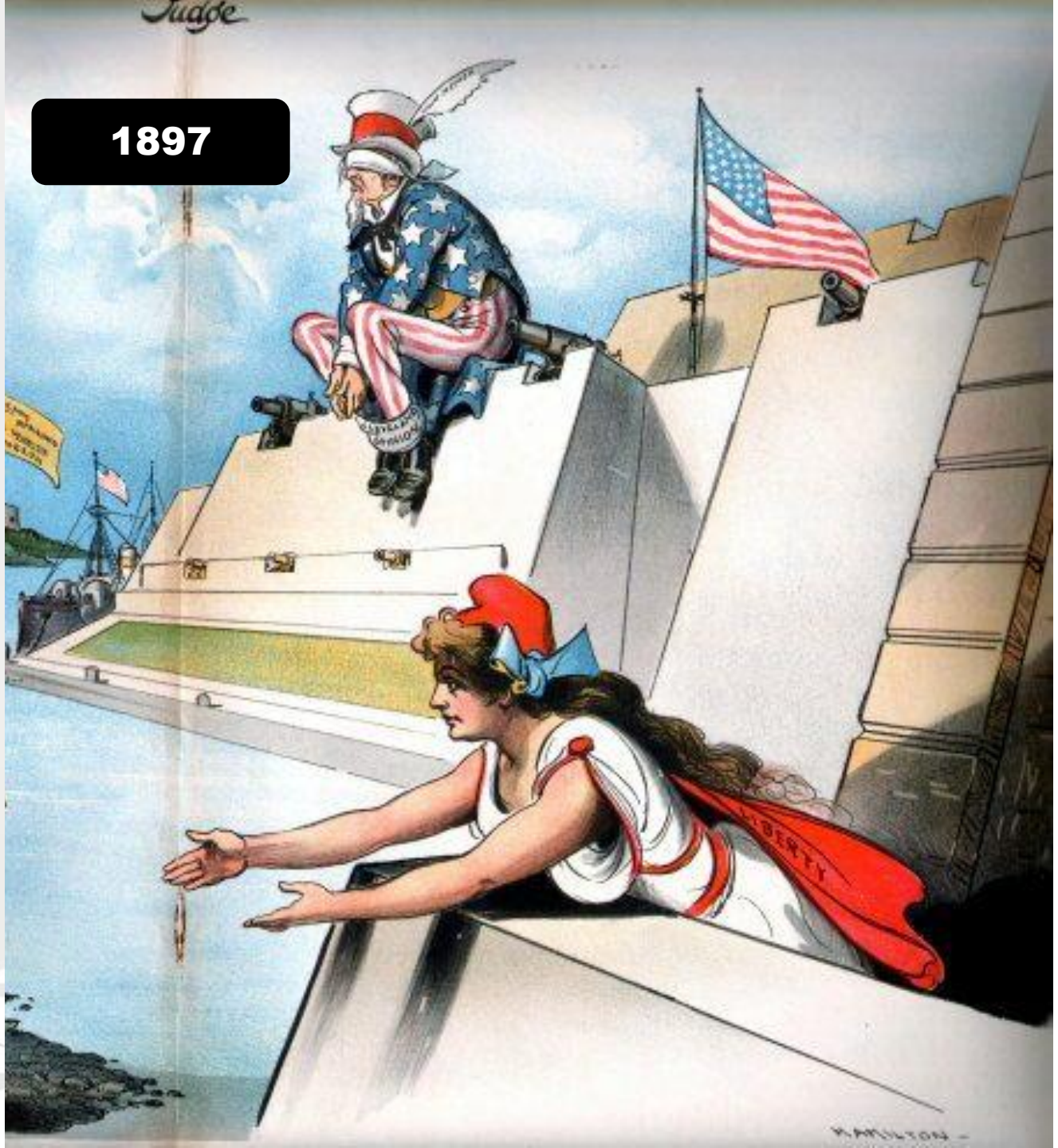
2025



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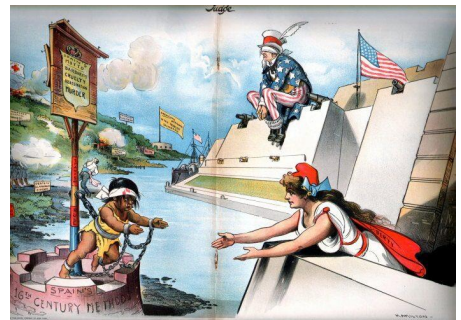
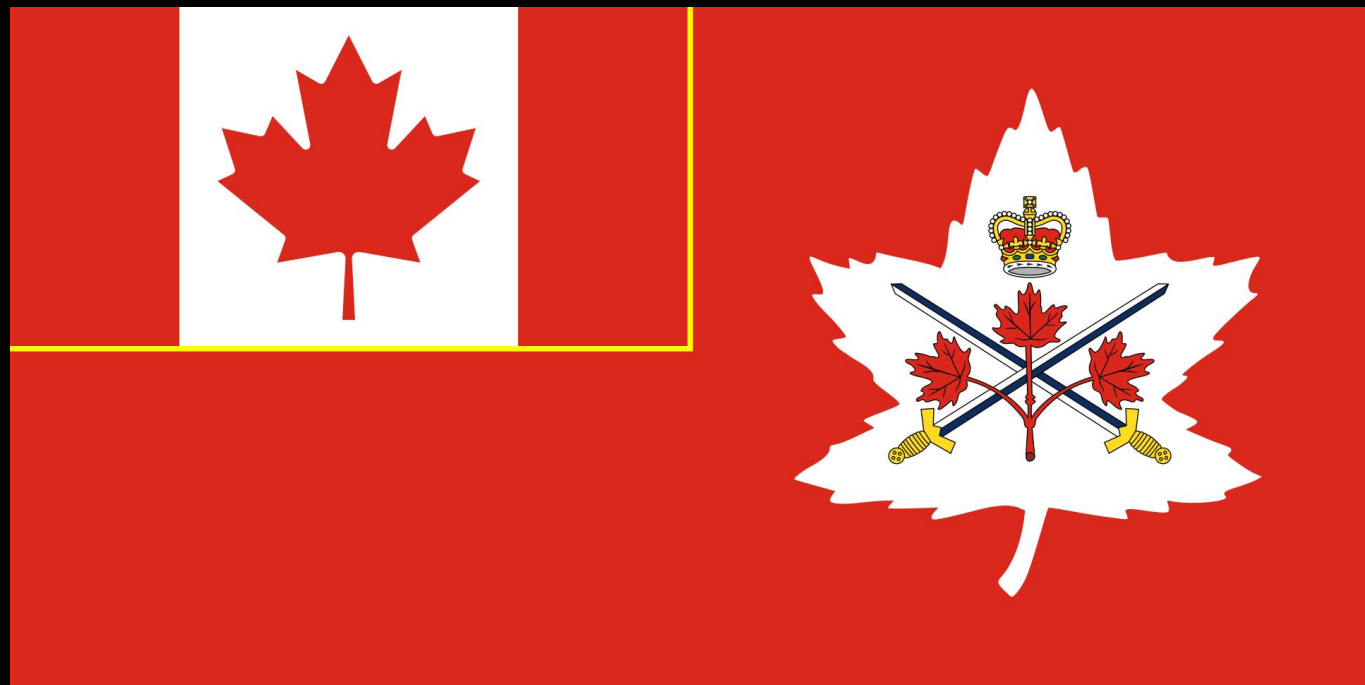


A declaration of war by Canada is a formal declaration issued by the Government of Canada (the federal Crown-in-Council) indicating that a state of war exists between Canada and another nation. It is an exercise of the royal prerogative on the constitutional advice of the ministers of the Crown in Cabinet and does not require the direct approval of the Parliament of Canada, though such can be sought by the government. Since gaining the authority to declare war as a consequence of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, Canada has done so only during the Second World War.

Canadian Army was founded 19 May 1855 Size
22,500 active personnel
21,500 reserve personnel
5,300 Canadian Rangers

Vigilamus pro te

(Latin for 'We stand on guard for thee')

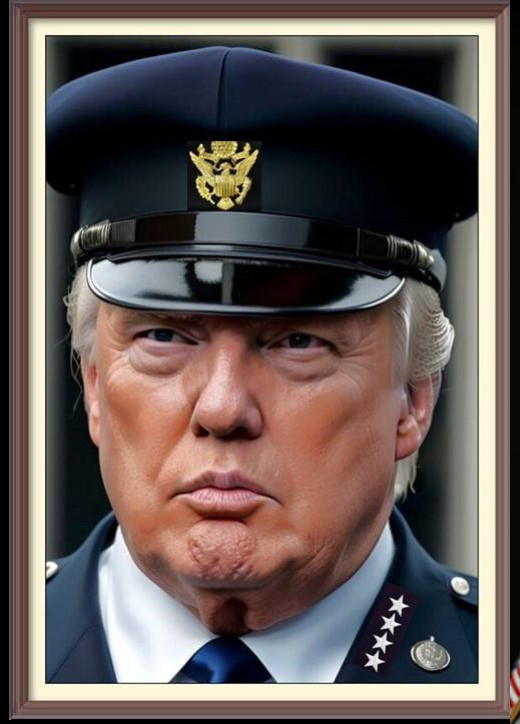


Make America great i think?

Donald Trump

For lifetime

X



I have promised to stop the war Vladimir! How much of Ukraine do you want? All or 50%?

Reichstag für Freiheit und Frieden

Wahlkreis Oberbayern-Schwaben

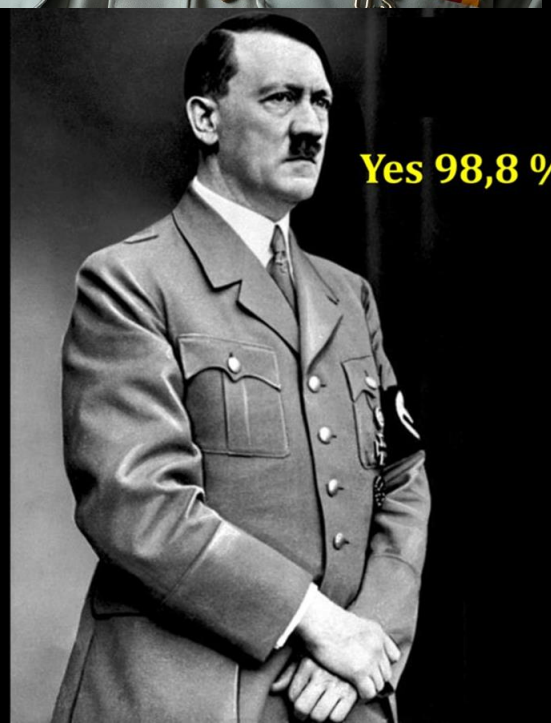
Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

Adolf Hitler

Heß Frick Göring Goebbels Wagner Wahl

X

Electoral slip from the constituency of Upper Swabia-Bavaria, Hitler's home constituency, with seven prearranged candidates. Voters only had to accept or dismiss this option, as no other lists were available.



Yes 98,8 %

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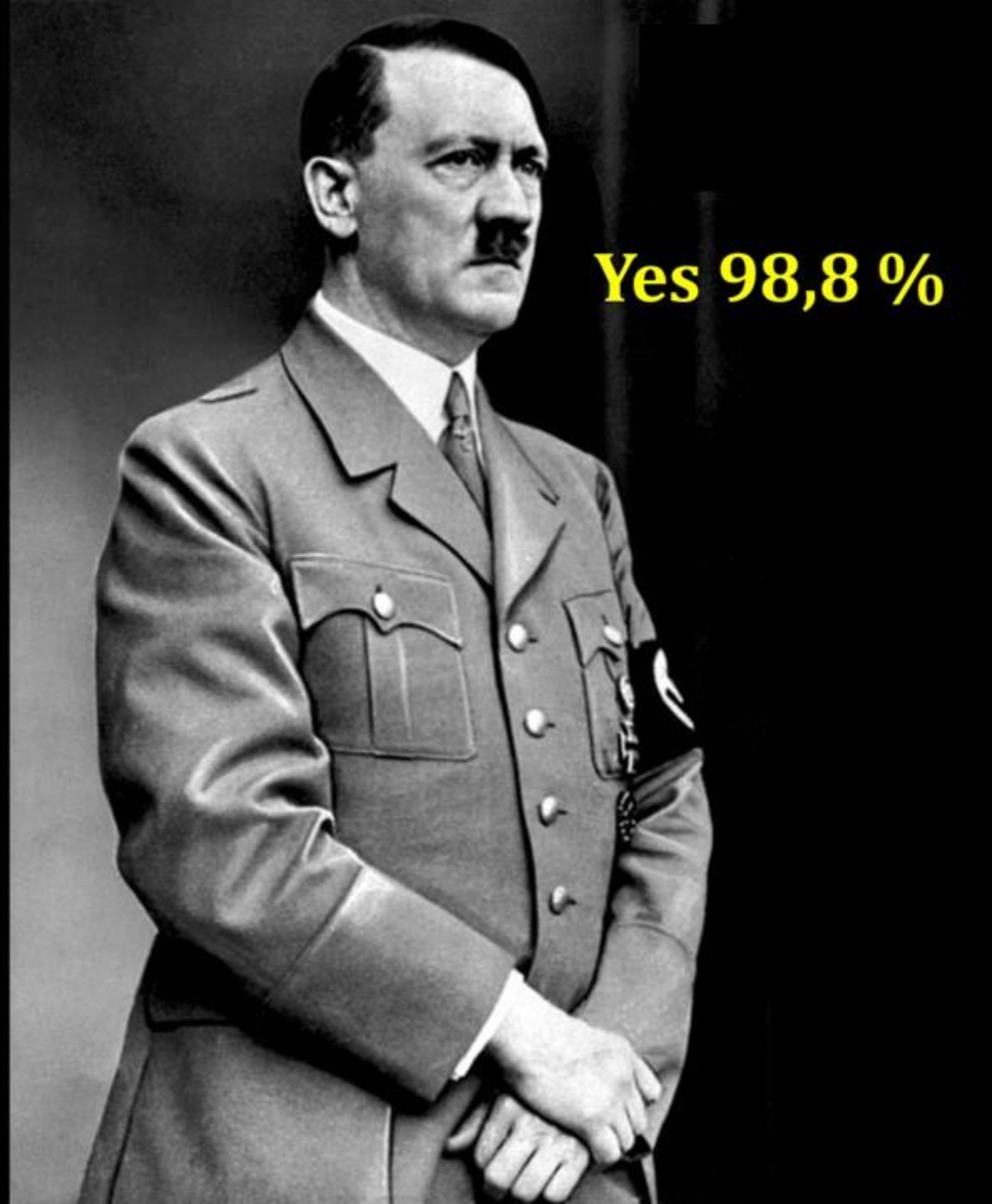


Yes 98,8 %

Sudetendeutsche Ergänzungswahl zum Großdeutschen Reichstag

Wahlzettel

Bekennst Du Dich zu unserem Führer

Adolf Hitler

dem Befreier des Sudetenlandes, und gibst Du Deine Stimme dem Wahlvorschlag der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei?

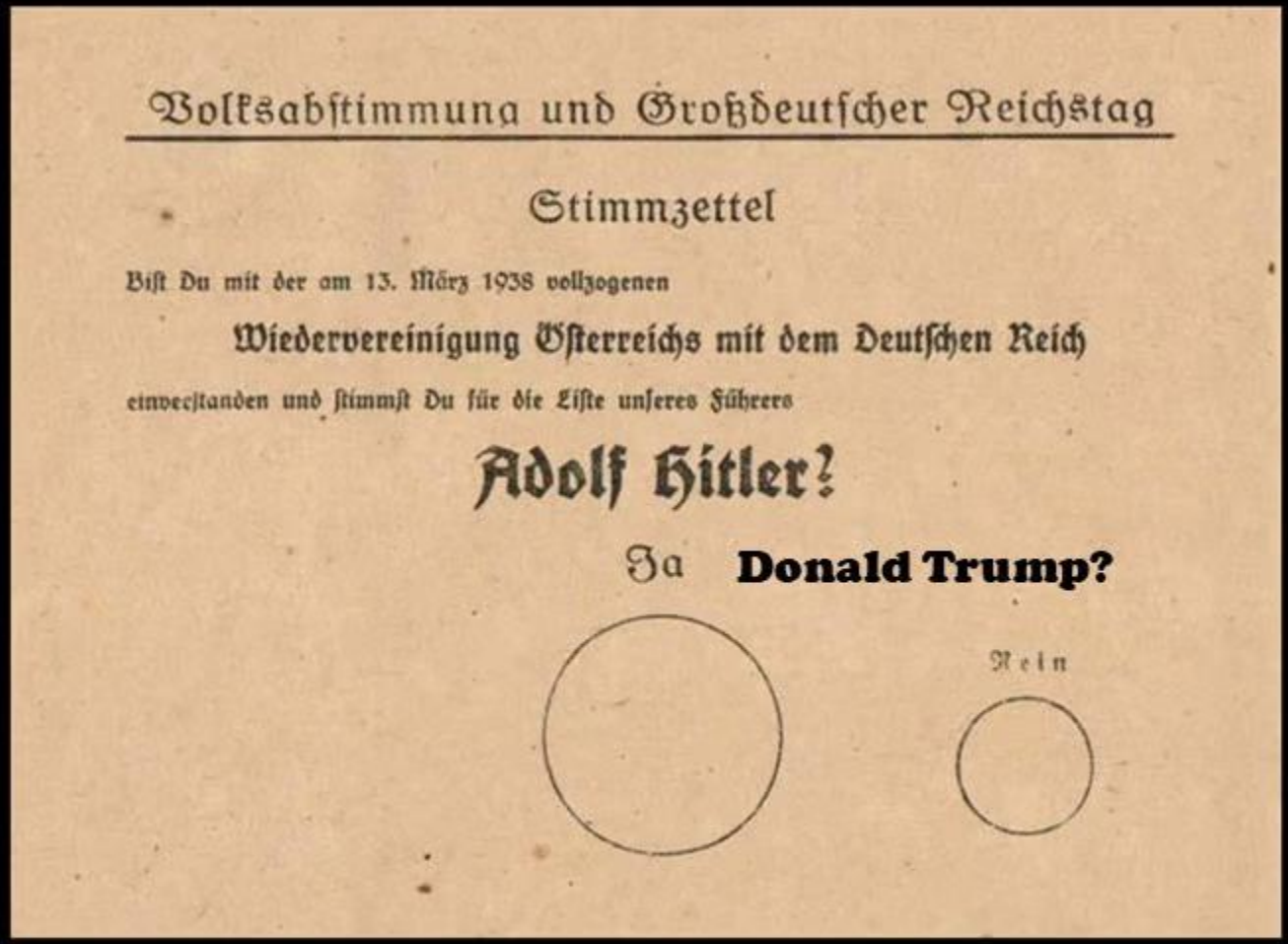
Dieser führt an seiner Spitze folgende Namen auf:

1. Adolf Hitler
2. Konrad Henlein
3. Karl Hermann Frank

Ja

Nein

Ballot for the Sudeten election, carried out on 5 December after the annexation of the Sudetenland. It would be the last election under Nazi rule.



Ballot reading: "Do you approve of the reunification of Austria with the German reich accomplished on 13 March 1938 and do you vote for the list of our Führer, Adolf Hitler?"

The UN Charter mandates the UN and its member states to maintain international peace and security, uphold international law, achieve "higher standards of living" for their citizens, address "economic, social, health, and related problems", and promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion". As a charter and constituent treaty, its rules and obligations are binding on all members and supersede those of other treaties.

The Charter entered into force on 24 October 1945, following ratification by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and a majority of the other signatories; this is considered the official starting date of the United Nations, with the first session of the General Assembly, representing all 51 initial members, opening in London the following January. The General Assembly formally recognized 24 October as United Nations Day in 1947, and declared it an official international holiday in 1971. With 193 parties, most countries have now ratified the Charter.

For the United States, Article One, Section Eight of the Constitution says "Congress shall have power to ... declare War." However, that passage provides no specific format for what form legislation must have in order to be considered a "declaration of war" nor does the Constitution itself use this term. In the courts, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, in Doe v. Bush, said: "[T]he text of the October Resolution itself spells out justifications for a war and frames itself as an 'authorization' of such a war." in effect saying an authorization suffices for declaration and what some may view as a formal congressional "Declaration of War" was not required by the Constitution.

The last time the United States formally declared war, using specific terminology, on any nation was in 1942, when war was declared against Axis-aligned Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, because President Franklin Roosevelt thought it was improper to engage in hostilities against a country without a formal declaration of war. Since then, every American president has used military force without a declaration of war.

The United States has formally declared war against foreign nations in five separate wars, each upon prior request by the president of the United States. Four of those five declarations came after hostilities had begun. James Madison reported that in the Federal Convention of 1787, the phrase "make war" was changed to "declare war" in order to leave to the executive the power to repel sudden attacks but not to commence war without the explicit approval of Congress. Debate continues as to the legal extent of the president's authority in this regard.

Public opposition to American involvement in foreign wars, particularly during the 1930s, was expressed as support for a Constitutional Amendment that would require a national referendum on a declaration of war. Several constitutional amendments, such as the Ludlow Amendment, have been proposed that would require a national referendum on a declaration of war.

After Congress repealed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in January 1971 and President Richard Nixon continued to wage war in Vietnam, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution (Pub. L. 93–148) over the veto of Nixon in an attempt to rein in some of the president's claimed powers. The War Powers Resolution proscribes the only power of the president to wage war which is recognized by Congress.

Under the United States Constitution, Congress holds the sole authority to issue formal war declarations. Since the nation's founding, Congress has exercised this power on a limited number of occasions.

Since World War II, the United States has engaged in numerous military conflicts, but none have been accompanied by a formal declaration of war. Instead, Congress has authorized the use of military force through resolutions, such as those in Korea, Vietnam, and the War on Terror, including conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.
On at least 125 occasions, the president has acted without prior express military authorization from Congress. These include instances in which the United States fought in the Philippine–American War from 1898 to 1903, in Nicaragua in 1927, as well as the NATO bombing campaign of Yugoslavia in 1999, and the 2018 missile strikes on Syria.

The United States' longest war, against the Taliban in Afghanistan, began in 2001 and ended with the withdrawal of American troops on 31 August 2021.

On March 21, 2011, a number of lawmakers expressed concern that the decision of President Barack Obama to order the U.S. military to join in attacks of Libyan air defenses and government forces exceeded his constitutional authority because the decision to authorize the attack was made without congressional permission.